

Announcements.

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 11th July, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1888.

To create the "Saharan Sea" is not an old idea; neither is it a very modern one, but it has come to the front once more in scientific circles in France, where the public men of the present generation appear to be afflicted more than was ever before known in their history, with the awkward and troublesome itch of unrest. The daring and high-toned idea of flooding the great African desert with what they call a new sea—what they proposed to call the *Lac des Six* a few years ago—but which there are many geographical reasons for supposing would simply be the replacement of a very old sea in the heart of Africa, was first conceived by FERDINAND DE LESSEPS when he was a young member of the French diplomatic corps in Tunis, some sixty years ago, or more. It happened to him then, as it has occurred to so many people who create ideas, that his friends were to guide him—a few of them said, if you want to do something really useful to the world, begin first with joining the seas of the eastern and western world by cutting through the Egyptian desert. With regard to the Sahara, it was the opinion of M. FERDINAND RECLUS, that at one period in the world's history the desert was covered with a great salt water lake; possessing all the attributes of a sea, which exercised a great influence upon the temperature of France, as comparatively cold—or at any rate cool—winds blew over it, while now the winds which prevail in that great sandy expanse are of a much higher temperature, and indeed are sometimes suffocatingly hot. The appearance of the desert seems to support the theory of RECLUS, that it was at one time the bed of a sea of considerable extent, of which the great inland African lakes, recently discovered, are possibly the remains. The present vast extent and configuration of the African continent, would also appear to support the conclusion that at one time it comprised a less area of land than it does at present. The question which has lately been troubling scientific men in France, assuming that the theory of RECLUS is correct, is—what will be the effect of the creation and existence of another African sea in the place of that which has disappeared by the evaporating heat of the sun? That the temperature of France, and possibly of Great Britain, would be radically changed we can hardly believe to be possible. They suppose that the temperature would be seriously reduced, and to such an extent as to make these countries uninhabitable—in fact, another Glacial period for northern Europe has been hinted at. But why the Mediterranean Sea, which is an enormous expanse of water, does not lower the temperature of all that vast territory extending along its northern border—of Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Turkey and Asia Minor—has never been explained. The normal temperature of those countries is, speaking generally, the same as that of all lands in the same latitude, whether they are north or south of the equator, and whether there be inland seas at hand or not. In fact, in tracing the general isothermal line which runs through the Mediterranean, we find it reaches its greatest northern limits in those places where land only exists, and its most southern limits are over the expanse of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is an old geological theory that in the Glacial period of the world's history, the face of Great Britain and the Baltic provinces was covered up with "perpetual" ice and snow—very much as northern Greenland and the lands within the Arctic circle are at present. Some great influences, no doubt, must have affected the climate of those countries to cause the once impenetrable barriers of ice mountains to be rolled back so many degrees of latitude to the northward; but there are surely very few scientific thinkers who suppose that those

prefer to believe rather, in certain creations or changes of ocean currents, like that of the Gulf Stream, or more probably in certain gradual changes in the earth itself, or in the orbit which our planet pursues in her regular, and yet eccentric, flight through space.

We have many geological evidences that a long cold period has occurred in the northern and southern hemispheres, and that during the last extension of the northern ice sheet, the British Islands were fully enclosed as far south as within twenty miles of Plymouth. The reasons for these cold and hot periods, Dr. CROLL has found in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit; he assumes there are certain periods in the history of the earth when for a spell of 10,000 years the northern hemisphere is warmer than the southern, and vice versa. Dr. CROLL has calculated that about 250,000 years ago this eccentricity of the orbit was at its highest, so that a cycle of recurring cold and warm epochs in either hemisphere alternately set in; and such cold periods it was, in his opinion, which produced the Great Ice Age in northern Europe, and this in any case, right or wrong, is a much more reasonable theory than that of any inland seas in Africa.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)
FRANCE.

LONDON, July 15th.
General Boulanger having moved a dissolution of the Chamber, M. Floquet replied heatedly, upon which the General called M. Floquet an unpatriotic liar. He afterwards left the House announcing that he resigned his seat.

July 15th.
A duel has been fought between M. Floquet and General Boulanger. The former was slightly wounded, and the latter received a serious wound in the throat.

SERIOUS FIRE IN KIMBERLEY.
A serious fire has occurred at Kimberley. Hundreds are entombed, and it is feared that 500 persons have perished.

THE TYPHOON.

The following telegraphic messages reached us from the Observatory yesterday—
"The typhoon is approaching Hongkong."
"The typhoon appears to be moving towards the N.W. in China. Vessels may safely go on their journey."

Although the barometer kept alarmingly low yesterday, by 7 p.m. it was evident that the storm had given Hongkong a wide berth.

The following readings of the Barometer were registered at the Observatory yesterday—

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 1 a.m. | 29.36 |
| 5 a.m. | 29.32 |
| 9 a.m. | 29.30 |
| 1 p.m. | 29.28 |
| 5 p.m. | 29.24 |
| 9 p.m. | 29.25 |
| 11 p.m. | 29.24 |
| 6 p.m. | 29.24 |
| 7 p.m. | 29.29 |

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Commencement Exercises of the Tokyo Academy of Music took place on the 7th inst. at the Kasoku Kalkan, in Ueno Park.

We would remind our readers of the opening performance this evening by Mr. Willard's Opera Company at the Theatre Royal, City Hall.

THIRTEEN Catholics numbered in Prussia, in 1878, 21,650 souls; in 1886, 15,063. In Baden, in 1878, 18,674 souls; in 1886, 14,635; in other German provinces, in 1878, 4,054 men; in 1886, 2,249 men. In Switzerland the baptisms in 1876 were 1,182; in 1886, 777.

PAINTINGS by the notorious Jan van Beers, who lately confessed to having had at one time a factory of paintings in Paris where his own work was copied by pupils, are shown in Paris at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. *L'Art* calls on all exhibitions to reject his work.

WOODYEAR'S popular Circus at Bowington was crowded to overflowing on Saturday night, when a new programme was done full justice to. Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather there will be no performance this evening, but the Circus will re-open to-morrow evening.

We learn from the Japan Daily Mail that the German bark *Mewa*, Capt. Knitz, from Cardiff, with coal, on coming up to the anchorage on the 7th inst. got ashore opposite the Grand Hotel. The vessel was lightened, and got off yesterday, apparently without having sustained any damage.

A WRITER in a medical journal says: "Beware of too much quinine. It will produce a con-

gestion of the ear and irritation of the auditory nerve. The common habit of taking quinine for neuralgia and other ailments without consulting a doctor is altogether reprehensible, and may lead to very serious results. Many cases of deafness are produced by overdoses and long-continued use of this drug.

A HAWKER appeared on remand this morning before Mr. Sercombe-Smith charged by Inspector Swanston with keeping an agency for the sale of Ts-fa lottery tickets, at No. 70, First street, on the 14th inst. An informer attached to the police service proved going into the house and buying tickets from defendant, together with a coolie who saw the accused writing them. The defendant said the house he was found in was not his, he simply went there to smoke his opium; had no fixed occupation; but had a brother living at the house—did not know where he was at present. On admitting a previous conviction last year, of selling Ts-fa tickets, and being fined then £10, he was ordered to lay down £50, on the present occasion, or to take six weeks on the crank.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending July 15th, are—Europeans 138, Chinese 1,834; total, 1,972.

A LENGTHY report of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department for the year 1887, and a Report of the Colonial Surgeon for the same year are published in the *Government Gazette*.

TODAY, Leong Apak, 23, a shop coolie, was fined by Mr. Wodehouse £5 for being found in unlawful possession of a quantity of sandal wood, in value about \$18, on board a boat on the harbour, on 13th inst.

A FRENCH experimenter, utilizing the power generated simply by the heat of the sun, has succeeded in raising 2,500 quarts of water in an hour from a depth of twenty feet. Extravagant hopes have been entertained that in the future the energy from this source may be so brought under control that many of the present methods of obtaining power may be done away with.

THE Band of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment will play at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, to-morrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following will be the programme—

March "Love's Lesson" Dyke.
Overture "Zanzibar" Meyer.
Waltz "La Mandoline" Strauss.
Air "Cello and Violoncello" Kossin.
Selection "Glenkiln" Sullivan.
Selection "Princess Ida" Sullivan.
JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

In the Great Mackenzie Basin there is, in the opinion of a committee which recently reported to the Canadian Government, a possible area fitted for the growth of potatoes of 65,600 square miles; suitable for barley, 407,000 square miles, and suitable for wheat, 316,000 square miles. The pastoral area is placed at 860,000, of which 26,000 miles is open prairie. There is room for a nation of such men as make prosperity in Norway and Sweden.

THE following circular issued by the Governor of Kanagawa to the Foreign Consuls with reference to the prevalence of cholera in Hongkong and Amoy, is published by the Japan Daily Mail—

Kanagawa Kenchin,
July 15th, 1888.
Sirs,—I have the honour to inform you that having received instructions from my Government in consequence of the outbreak and gradual increase of cholera in Hongkong and Amoy in China to put in force the regulations for medical inspection of vessels issued by Imperial Decree No. 31 of the year 1879, at Nagasaki, Japan, in this Ken, against vessels bound for Tokyo or Yokohama, and which have sailed from or touched at either of the above named ports, even although they may have subsequently called at intermediate ports, I shall do so in this Ken from this date.

I have, &c.,
OKI MORIKATA,
Governor.

PEOPLE do not generally understand that the skin shares in the function of respiration, and that if this is interfered with death is apt to ensue, though this is due not so much to asphyxia as to some form of blood-poisoning caused by the constituents of the perspiration being reabsorbed into the blood. A striking illustration of the necessity of leaving the skin open to some extent to the action of the air is afforded by the fact that a child who was coated with gum and covered with gold leaf, to represent a cherub at the coronation of Pope Leo XIII., died a few hours after the operation. A similar fate nearly befell Gustave Doré in the days of his youth, when a passing caprice made him go to a fancy ball as "Un Monsieur Doré"; but as in his case the gilding was only partial he survived, though he did not escape a sharp illness.

A PRETTY, romantic story comes from Scotland—a confused, murky story with pathos in it and a suggestion of spooks and fiends. A young man with plenty of money got married in Glasgow to a girl in white with a pretty face and baby curls all over her head, and they were happy—so happy. They started off on their wedding tour, and put up at a hotel in Stirling, and next morning the bridegroom left the nuptial-chamber in a half-dressed condition to shove a cat off the window-sill of the sitting-room adjoining. He never came back to collect the rest of his clothes or his hat or anything else, and he has never been heard of since. When his distracted wife roused the house and sent for the police, all she could say was that the cat was still there and he was gone. And he still continues to be gone. Apparently something swallowed him up.

Mrs. LOWE, who is a leading member of the Extreme Left of the Melbourne Woman's Society, says that "when men wish to be effective they dress like women." The gifted lady was then referring to judges, barristers, and university professors. She should remember, however, that they don't wear bustles yet. For the benefit of Mrs. Lowe and other strong-minded ladies of the Society, we may remark that nobody has seen a properly-dressed corpse in trousers. And a corpse is generally effective, in its own little way. The double garment is the symbol of civilisation. Woman is still in the East. And now we are going to make a perfectly true but ungallant remark. If women dressed as men, the marriage-rate would drop 50 per cent. in a twelve-month. Happy is the man who discovers that his wife isn't knock-kneed.

A CORRESPONDENT thus describes the tortures inflicted by the Newfoundland seal-fishers on their quarry: "The seals are generally found in 'patches' of perhaps hundreds of thousands in a 'seal meadow,' on the great ice-floe. Into this patch the sealing steamers, perhaps five or six together, push their way. They carry about 350 men apiece, and when the steamers reach the ice every man jumps overboard, and the slaughter begins. The men seem transformed into bloodthirsty savages, and for the young seal there is no escape. The seals' cries are exactly like children's, and as the men approach they raise their heads, and almost like human beings implore for mercy, their soft eyes seeming to shed tears. It is easy to kill a young seal. A blow over the nose does it. But these brutes do not take the trouble to kill them. Time is too precious. So with a kick of the snout, which may perhaps stun them for the moment, they flay off the skin and blubber, leaving the bleeding body to kick about in the ice until the cold puts an end to its sufferings. It is really too horrible to think of."

THE *Government Gazette* publishes the standing Orders and Rules of the Sanitary Board, which were adopted unanimously on the 5th inst.

THE population of Australia at the beginning of the present year was 3,426,562; the increase for 1887 having been 120,155, or 3.39 per cent.

A REGULAR meeting of the Freemasons' Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

VOLAPUK won't work much improvement in election cries. An American student thus Volapukises: "Run, Roman, and Rebellion!" "Glen abikil, Runkim, e Pantaanta kolm pan."

THE agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co. courteously informs us that the Company's steamship *Natal*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at 4 p.m. on the 14th inst. for this port.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally, and until further notice, Miki Saitow, Esquire, as in charge of the Japanese Consulate at this Port.

STATUETTES of men, women, and children draped and undraped, standing and seated, have been found in tombs at Ta-gre, Greece. In the tomb of a child thirteen statues of the same kind were found, each representing a nude man holding a cock to his bosom.

DURING the week ending the 7th inst. 154 deaths occurred in the colony, 56 being from bowel complaints, of which 33 are put down as from "Cholera nostras." Three Europeans succumbed to this disease. The rate of mortality in the colony was 47.7 per 1000, per annum.

A LARGE statue of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, will shortly be cast in the foundries of Bureau Brothers of Philadelphia, and when finished will be erected in Washington Park, Albany, N.Y. The sculptor, Charles Caverly of New York, has represented the poet seated on a boulder in a pensive mood; in his right hand he holds a half-open book, while his "guid blue bonnet" is tightly grasped by his left.

A CHINESE widow was to-day fined \$25 by Mr. Sercombe-Smith for slaughtering a pig in a house other than a slaughter house, on the 11th inst. The defendant said she lived on the ground floor of No. 63, Square Street in company with a night soil cooler, a shoemaker, and two female relations. Each individual of the five choked his own provisions but nobody seemed to know who killed the pig. The widow admitted she was the landlady.

As an example of the ruling passion strong in death there comes a story from Victoria of a fashionable hairdresser who used to lend out money—not gratis—and who on his death-bed called in all his loans, and in one particular instance had the sovereigns counted out on the bed-covers. The debtor being a shilling short in £400 had to run out and obtain it, returning only just in time to see his watchful creditor expire.

IN the London *Graphic* which came to hand by the last mail, there are pleasing evidences of improvement in the wood engraver's art, not to any very alarming extent, it is true, but still something more in accordance with the fine perfections to which pictorial representation, in other countries, has long ago risen. Most of these improved *Graphic* pictures are from photographs taken, we assume, from the most striking paintings in the Royal Academy, and one of them probably from nature, showing an English church lately built on the borders of a Swiss lake, which may have been photographed by the "gastor" or his friends, and forwarded to our "great pictorial journal," for free publication and personal gratification. Of the four of five copies from the Royal Academy may be mentioned "Faintails," "Within the shadow of the Church," "The morning of Agincourt," and "The Royal Standard," all first-class, in their way, but still forming part of a whole which is nothing to what a sixpenny newspaper, with upwards of half a million of subscribers at its back, should be capable of. Whether the net annual income of this pictorial weekly be, as alleged, £150,000 or not, it is absolutely certain that it could well afford to keep up an enormous travelling staff of artists—one for every important country in the world, instead of the single solitary individual who makes the globe-trotter's tour once in every five years. But although foreign pictures are not really essential for such a popular periodical, they might be obtained at a very trifling cost when we see how anxious all photographers are, in all parts of the world, to send their pictures away to everybody who will pay the very trifling charges. In the columns of the *Times*, French, and other artists as far away as the Cape Colony, advertise their photographs, taken from the most interesting scenes in nature, and which, of course, are accessible to all pictorial journalists. There is still, however, an enormous field within the boundaries of the United Kingdom, yet to be reaped, amongst which may be mentioned such historic and highly interesting scenes as Harper and other American magazines have taken advantage of. Engravings copied from photographs executed on the spot, and showing animate and inanimate nature, exactly as it exists, is the thing wanted in this realistic generation, and the artist who will give the public such pictures instead of those other valid things which may be taken from a written description or a hasty pencil sketch, and which have no manner of interest, is the man who will assuredly come to the front and remain there. If the Hongkong artist who forwarded to the *Graphic* the photographs of the Race Course, had also sent one or two from some of the best vantage points of the Bowen Road or the Victoria Peak, showing the natural beauties of the island and harbour, he would have conferred a still greater privilege on all those readers of English illustrated papers who believe that one Race Course is better than a hundred of the other.

It is a British dominion is very much like another, and who also are ready to pay handsomely for that which is novel and of the best of its kind.

It was an old Scottish gentleman who is reported to have said, when proposing to hide the disgrace of the head of her house by a pious fraud, in answer to a remonstrance from her younger man "But you will lose your soul, madam!" "Tush! what signifies my poor silly soul compared with the honor of the family?"

THE Second Silver Spoon Competition of the Hongkong Rifle Association took place at 500 yards range on Saturday last, in Kowloon, and was won by Major Churchill. It was a bad day for shooting. We append the scores—

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Major Churchill | 23 |
| Mr. R. Robinson | 22 |
| Mr. J. D. Dwyer | 21 |
| Mr. E. O. Smith | 20 |
| Mr. C. H. Ford | 19 |
| Mr. John Andrew | 18 |
| Sergeant Fowler, H.K.F. | 17 |
| Police Constable Warrick | 16 |
| Police Constable McManus | 15 |
| Police Constable A. Watson | 14 |
| Mr. R. F. Murphy | 13 |
| Mr. E. L. W. Wilson | 12 |
| Mr. C. H. Thompson | 11 |
| Major-General Gordon | 10 |
| Mr. C. D. Wilkinson | 9 |
| Police Constable McNair | 8 |

ACCORDING to the Madrid correspondent of a London contemporary, a very fashionable congregation has crowded the Church of San José in one of the principal parishes of the Spanish capital, attracted by curiosity even more than by religious zeal. The preacher there is a delicate-looking ecclesiastic about sixty-seven years of age, whose thoughtful and worn face bears traces of severe study. He speaks twenty-two languages and is likely to attain, on that account, even more celebrity than he acquired thirty years ago, when Pope Pius IX. fought so hard to retain him in the Catholic Church against his parents' will and against the interference of foreign diplomacy. The Hebrew child Moriana, surreptitiously baptized by a devout Roman nurse and kidnapped by the Pontifical *shirri*, is now Father Moriana, a canon of the Order of St. Augustin. His eloquent sermons have so moved the Queen Regent, the Princesses and the ladies of the aristocracy that they have resolved to have built at Onate, in the Basque Highlands, amid the mountaineers, who are devoted to the church and the monarchy.

THE TYPHOON.

The typhoon which everybody expected yesterday has again ended in a fizzle, or at most, in heavy rain during the greater part of Sunday, and in fitful gusts of wind which came from anywhere and everywhere all Sunday night. As early as Saturday afternoon the aspect of things was threatening and the sultriness of the weather all but overpowering. At 7 p.m. on that day, all over the colony, there was not a breath of wind stirring, and the heavy atmosphere, together with the pall of dense black clouds which extended from horizon to horizon, were like a forbidding appearance which indicated something wrong in the course of nature to all men, and even to cattle—it was the ominous calm which precedes the storm, the force of which Hongkong has only experienced the other fringe. Between four and five o'clock on Sunday afternoon the drizzling rain suddenly increased to a torrent, and immediately afterwards the report of a gun was heard, which was supposed to be the typhoon signal. By this time three or four steamers had gone to sea, while others had shifted over to the Kowloon shore, the last to go being the two gunboats *Merrill* and *Eggleston*, which had just raised steam for the occasion. What kind of weather the two steamers of the "Glen" and "Holt" lines experienced, which went to sea yesterday, we don't know but the *Tsuan* which came in, reported the wind strong from the N.E. and the sea heavy. Reports from the south coast of the island also, though not serious, make it evident that we owe much of our immunity from trouble to the surrounding high land. The barometer—uncorrupted—was never below 29.25, which was about 5 p.m. at which hour it started to go up very rapidly. Shortly after 9 p.m. Mr. Dobrock, the Government Astronomer, issued the following telegram. "The typhoon appears to be moving towards the N.W. of China. Vessels may now proceed to sea."

So ends, as far as Hongkong is concerned, the typhoon of July 15th, but how many more we shall have to prepare for, between this and November, who shall say? In various parts of the China Sea as many as *typhoons* have been known to occur every September, which is the month when they are the most numerous. The question has often been asked by correspondents in the pages of this journal, what is the cause of such terrible phenomena—often so destructive to human life and property. One of the worst that was ever experienced in China is said to have occurred in 1760 when upwards of 7000 people, at various places along the coast, lost their lives and when heavy cast iron guns were blown out of forts, and big junks whisked half a mile into paddy fields. At nobody versed in meteorology has taken the matter up, we propose to give, briefly, the theories of men like Colonel Reed—that Governor of Bermuda—who came possibly as near to the truth as any other man. "A stratum of hot air" said that scientific pioneer, "is overlaid by a stratum of colder air; and from the greater weight of the cold air, the natural tendency of the hot air to rise, is restrained; some cause, local or general, forces an intermixture of the two strata at a particular point and thus establishes the nucleus of the storm. The intermingling of the unwilling elements gives rise to considerable atmospheric disturbance, and the particles of air rubbing against each other get whirled round in a direction suggested by the motion of the earth at the place of disturbance; the example set is followed by adjacent blocks of air and great bodies of wind, co-extensive with the masses of hot and cold air, are set in motion, taking their revolving inter-direction from the heat or nucleus of the storm. In the West Indies, hurricanes almost always begin from some point eastward of Barbadoes, whence they proceed in a north-westerly course till the resistance of land and their own exhaustion cause them to flag."

For the same reasons we may be right in assuming that typhoons are created in a similar manner, and that they take their rise somewhere near the sources of the great Japan current, as the hurricanes of the West Indies spring up in those latitudes where the Gulf Stream first assumes a shape and a reality.

THE ELECTION AT MACAO.

The contest which has been agitating Macao for the last month was decided yesterday, Sunday being the day for the election, gambling, burglaries, &c. Party feeling had been waxing high, the ten shillings a day which members of the Cortes receive, besides "peks," being in the estimation of the community a good prize. The rival candidates were Senhor José Maria do Sousa, Moria e Costa, director of public works, and Councillor Francisco Joaquim Ferreira do Amaral, who is in Portugal. The

absence of the latter, and the all-powerful assistance of the clerics, gave Sr. Costa a great advantage, of which he fully availed himself. Immediately after the death of Sr. Scaramella he, and his adherents vigorously canvassed the poor and unfortunates, his cause being vigorously supported by the *Independente*. Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, the bugles and bells tolled the inhabitants, that they might get through their devotions in time for the more important function. By breakfast-time the poll was in full swing, in the Gruta de Camões, at the entrance to the Garden. The system pursued was the regular antedivine one of open voting, the table was surrounded by a row of soldiers, priests, and civilians; among the first being the Commandante Ferreira, still beaming with the joy of his recent success, and the voters filed in they were gradually shaken hands with by Sr. Costa and twelve or fourteen priests, escorted to the table, and watched as they recorded their votes. At one o'clock the poll closed, and the counting commenced. 307 votes had been given, a number withholding their suffrages on account of the local candidate being a "solid" with the ecclesiastics. The result was declared as follows—Sr. Costa, 184; Sr. Amaral, 122. The place was crowded at the time and a fight had been anticipated, but no choler, and congratulating each other and then following their leader to attend the celebration of the *Te Deum* in honor of the victory.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, Capt. Jno. Metcalfe, with the American mails of the 21st ulto, arrived in harbour this forenoon. We extract the subjoined items from our San Francisco exchanges—

CHICAGO, June 15th.
The most remarkable feature of the political situation throughout the day was the strong undercurrent for Blaine. There were many men from all parts of the country around the headquarters who still think Blaine is the coming man. They quoted speeches in which he said that no man had a right to refuse the call of his country if it came with unanimity, and concluded that Blaine would not be the first to violate his own principle.

There was great activity at the Gresham headquarters to-day. A register was kept open, and every Gresham man who dropped in put down his name. Many former residents of New York held a meeting in Gresham's rooms this afternoon, for the purpose of honoring the Judge. They organized a committee to receive the New York Delegation. They called upon all former New Yorkers not resident in Chicago to lend their active co-operation.

The names of those who will make nominating speeches was the subject of considerable inquiry to-day. General Alger will be nominated by Colonel Foster of Detroit, a lawyer and old campaigner. Harrison will be nominated by ex-Governor Albert C. Porter of Indiana. General Sherman's name will be presented by General Hastings, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. Judge Gresham will probably be nominated by Leonard Sweet of Chicago.

The two most observed newcomers to-day were Munt Hall of Cincinnati and L. H. Hancey of St. Louis. Fourteen National Committee men were in the city to-night. The committee will meet to-morrow. The chief business will be the selection of temporary officers, but it is not likely that anything will be done in the matter before Saturday.

NEW YORK, June 15th.
A cable special to the *Mail and Express* from London says: The serious relapse of Emperor Frederick is what might naturally be expected from the steady and irresistible progress of the disease. While there has been no bad news for some time past, all who have been well informed were simply looking for the advance of the malady beyond the skill of the physicians to ally its further progress. Such a point seems to have been now reached, and the absurd misstatements of favorable bulletins are becoming such bad falsehoods that almost no credit is given them, even as indication of the Kaiser's superficial condition. It is a wonder that blood poisoning has not been manifested, and this, as well as the unexpected slow advancement of the fatal malady, is to be credited to the extraordinary skill and good sense of Sir M'Neill Mackenzie. The cause of alarm is now more serious and pressing than at any previous time. This is understood all over Europe, and the critical condition of the Emperor is again inspiring Europe in political circles with intense uneasiness. The situation is felt to be everywhere more strained than during the winter, and the belief is now universal that after Kaiser Frederick's death war cannot be long avoided. It should not be surprised if the Emperor's body should carry to you before you go to press to-night the information of the sufferer's demise, so you will understand how vital is the crisis at hand. The international relations of the Powers on the continent, the continued armaments throughout Europe, Herr Von Tislat's recent warning speech in the Hungarian Diet concerning foreignness at the Paris Exhibition, and the violent German measures directed against France as against a hostile nation—the Austro-German railway business—all give indelible evidence of a ticklish insecurity in the position of public affairs. Every army on the Continent seems to be crouching for a spring, and even Austria is not credited with any real desire for peace. The belief that Bismarck might be able to effect a sort of compromise between Russia and Austria, which the exponents of peace have entertained, is no longer held, and there is no expectation or hope of war.

The news that M. Degers has obtained leave of absence from his post at the head of Russian Foreign Affairs proves that negotiations between the two Governments have not been entered upon and points indirectly to the total severance of diplomatic intercourse as the end of all efforts at peace. An incident illustrative of the feeling which now exists occurred at Prague. A Russian theatrical company had arranged to give a series of performances in that city, but at the last moment the authorities refused to grant permission to the company to play on the trivial pretext that the theater in which Russian performances were given had no iron curtains.

De Freycinet, the French Minister, is not less active than the ministers of other nations in preparing for a general conflagration. He has instituted active measures in every direction and has now ordered that lectures shall be guardedly given at the military schools on the combination of operations between land and naval forces. The lectures are to be given specially on defenses of the coast and roads, attacks on fortresses at foreign ports, etc., and are to be delivered by Lieutenant De Yony, who is the leading authority on this method of active warfare.

General Boulanger, by the way, does not improve on acquaintance as a public man. He has been accused of putting off interviews when he was Minister of War with Turpin, inventor of the new explosive melinite, who has since sold his patent to an English firm, thus losing for France the opportunity of possessing herself of the exclusive property in this destructive war material, and giving her old enemy, England, a great advantage, and it is asserted that he did so because at the moment the inventor sought an audience with him—a well-known Paris

actress was in the ante-room of the War Office. Boulanger does not attempt to deny his refusal of the interview, but denies that it was because he preferred to give attention to other callers, and excuses himself by saying that he made it a rule while in office, never to receive visitors unless in the presence of another member of the Ministry, in order to avoid the suspicion of public office, which had been the subject of many public criticisms. The affair altogether is not regarded as creditable to Boulanger, and is one of the little things which will militate against him as a soldier and a patriot in the event of his country becoming involved in war.

Clemenceau, Laborde and Jaffier, as well as Boulanger, oppose the appointment of General Meril to the command of the army, and the struggle over this appointment will be a significant test of the strength of the present Cabinet, and the degree of confidence which is felt in the Ministry. The Ministry in view of the dangerous condition of Europe.

Several members of the Irish National League have been arrested in Ireland. Their arrest was the result of secret inquiries. Some of them were charged with declining to give evidence at trials of various offenders.

Chamberlain has written a letter and says Gladstone's manifesto to the Ayr electors is unusually unfair and inaccurate. It is true that the Liberal is false to their pledges or that the main issue before the country has changed.

Twenty-one Tories voted against the Government last night on the Admiralty resolution. A memorial has been sent to the Colonial Secretary by Lord Lansdowne and four Canadian members of the Imperial Federation League, favoring a conference of Australian and Canadian delegates to promote trade interchanges. Lansdowne thinks the Dominion Government should take the initiative. See think Tupper and Lord Knutsford.

Parnell gave a dinner in London this evening in honor of his colleagues, lately in prison in Ireland. O'Brien was the chief absentee. Parnell proposed the health of his guests, who, he said, with the help of their associates, had broken the back of the Coercion Act. Irishmen had not shrank from coercion in the past, and would not shrink now. Balfour had treated the imprisoned Irish members of Parliament better than obscure offenders were treated. He had not dared to inflict hard labor on commoners, although claiming that he had no respect for persons. This was cowardly on his part.

Dillon, who responded, said that the Papal rescript was a fortunate thing, in that it showed that while Irish Catholics were faithful to their religion, they would not take their politics from Rome. Parnell proposed a toast to America and Australia. He said that America was solid on the side of the Irish.

St. Louis, June 13th. Nine thousand people assembled in the north nave of the exposition building to-night to listen to the welcoming concert given by the people of St. Louis to the musical societies from all parts of the country.

The chorus of 1700 voices, about 1000 women, presented a most striking spectacle. The concert opened with the overture to Wagner's "Rienzi," by the Timpani orchestra of 125 pieces, led by Ernest Froelich, musical director of the Singfest. Then came an aria from Weber's "Oberon," the soprano solo being given by Madame, Lilli Lehmann-Kalish, who won an enthusiastic recall. Following this came an address by the Mayor of the city and then the colors of the North America Sängerbund were formally transferred by ex-President Henry M. Mendel of Milwaukee to President Metcalf of St. Louis.

These ceremonies being concluded, the "Cantata Arminius," by Max Bruch, was performed with Mme. Anna Lankow as the priestess, Emil Steger as Arminius and Max Alvary as Sigmund. All the soloists sang with splendid reception, and the chorus, which has been in diligent training since November, was pronounced on all hands to be as perfect as possible.

Rev. John Alexander Dowrie, the well-known Australian heeler, through the city from Melbourne on Saturday, is now at the Palace Hotel with Mr. Dowrie, where they have been visited by many people interested in the doctrine which Rev. Mr. Dowrie has for many years expounded.

To a Chronicle reporter who interviewed him last night, Rev. Mr. Dowrie said that it was his intention to remain in the city for a month or more, to establish missions, and by a course of lectures to arouse the thinking public to a realization of the blessings of healing through faith in Jesus Christ.

In explaining his doctrine, Rev. Mr. Dowrie explicitly stated that he was engaged in a labor of love and that he derived no pecuniary benefits therefrom. He would not accept a stipend from any one for his services, remembering the Lord's command, "Freely ye have received; freely give." His method was to pray that the patient before him might regain health, and if health was coupled with desire, the result would be a complete cure, for which nothing was asked. In the course of five years 7000 people have been satisfactorily and gratuitously healed.

For several years prior to February, 21st last, continued he, "I was pastor of the Free Christian Tabernacle at Melbourne, but my labors having increased largely, I was obliged to resign my pastorate on that day. My object in coming to this country is to establish healing missions in the large cities and to meet such men as Dr. Cullis of Boston and Dr. Simpson of New South Wales, to see him, and that he had received requests for prayer from Europe and America and recently from India. He gave several instances of remarkable cures, the foremost being that of Mrs. Parker residing at 340 Napier street, Melbourne, who was suffering with running cancer in the left eye. The account of this operation was extensively published in England and rendered Mr. Dowrie famous. The spiritualists attacked him and said that he was a medium working under false colors. This was denied by Mr. Dowrie in a volume attacking the philosophy of spirit return, and in which he avowed himself an inveterate enemy of spiritualistic teachings. He professed to have no power within himself to heal human beings; that was God's work alone through his instrumentality.

PARIS, June 14th. The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day passed a resolution, on motion of Frederic Passy, to enter into a perpetual treaty with the

United States for settlement by arbitration of disputes that might arise between that country and France. Passy is president of the Inter-state League of Peace.

In a Cabinet council to-day M. Viette, Minister of Agriculture, submitted a proposition to prohibit the sale of schacharine as sugar, and to place a tax on it proportionate to that on sugar.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day unanimously passed the bill to reduce the price of passports.

It is reported that Boulanger has been seen at Agen and Auch. He is travelling under an alias.

A PRETTY WOMAN.

Who shall say, asks a writer in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, what purely physical attributes make up a pretty woman? So many of the sex possess such varied and opposite charms have been accepted as coming up to the standard of perfection, that after all, prettiness must be considered as a matter that depends upon national ideas, the fleeting fashion of the day and our individual likes.

Eve was presumably a pretty woman, but if the Rabbinical legends are to be credited, our first mother was 600 feet high, and we of to-day might as well fall in admiring the contour of *Telegraph* bill as to accept her as our model of comeliness. To attempt anything like love-making with such a giantess, supposing Adam was in another part of the garden, would be like trying to kiss a mountain's brow. Eve may have been as beautiful as a high-priced Circassian slave, but like Lady Jane in "Patience," there was something too much of her, for modern ideas.

Appropos of the Circassian beauty, the popular idea of a belle of that race is a young woman with dark, piercing eyes and kinky hair standing out straight around her head like an electric mop. She is a beauty may do very well for a model, but she would soon drop down to the ordinary were she to bring her hair in front and do it up in a pug behind.

Cleopatra's loveliness undoubtedly made a great impression upon both Marc Antony and Caesar, but if the Queen of Egypt was like the rest of her race as shown on tablet, tomb, and in oil, she was a little, brown creature with slits for eyes, a decidedly pendulous nose, and thick, turned-out lips. According to Flaxman's designs—and he was a most conscientious student—Helen of Troy had a long nose, ending in a good deal of a tip, and running down in a straight line from her forehead. Yet both by Menelaus and Paris, and indeed by the entire Trojan and Greek nations, she was considered one of the handsomest women of the age. It is very well for us to talk about classical purity, but the fact is that if any woman were to make her appearance in society to-day with a nose like Helen's, after Flaxman, we should either think that she had struck the bridge against a door, in the dark, or that she had been picking among the peonies.

It is not necessary, however, to go to the antique to show that the notoriously pretty women all came under widely different standards. Queen Elizabeth had red hair—not the gorgeous Titian red, but an out and out carrot red; Catherine of Russia had green eyes; Lady Jane Grey had a long, thin neck; while Lucretia scarcely had any neck at all. Even such an expert as early King Henry seemed to have no fixed standard. Look, for instance, at his various choices. Anne Boleyn was a sinning girl, while Catherine Parr was a mature, strongly featured woman; and both Jane Seymour and Catherine of Aragon appear to have been ladies of commonplace appearance.

Some few years ago an expensive and beautifully adorned volume was published in France giving what were claimed to be authentic portraits of all the lovely women who had ruled the various Frankish monarchs by their pulchritude. Certainly there never was such a disappointing array of languishing, doll-like and stunted creatures. Yet they were the beauties of their times, and held men's lives within their minding mouths.

One would suppose that beauty was a thing of such set rules that the ideal of every artist would in some way each approach the other. Such is, however, by no means the case. According to Rubens a beautiful woman was one who weighed 250 pounds, whose arms were those of an adipose blacksmith, and whose body was loaded down with flesh that stood out like knolls of soft white fat. Albert Dürer, on the other hand, made his women like living skeletons. The women of the Titian school were fleshy and solid; the women of Correggio were diaphanous and saintly. The modern school of French artists make feminine loveliness one of redundant form and lascivious sprawl; the modern school of English artists make feminine loveliness one of sweet, truthful eyes, baby mouths and cheeks, and chin of purest oval.

How, then, is the rule to be fixed? Shall we say that the handsome and feather-weight Burmese is beautiful, because to the Sandwich Islander enormous girth is the *sine qua non* to belledom; or shall we say that the straight-up-and-down waist of the Venus de Milo is disgusting because that of Mme. de Maintenon was like a wasp? What right have we to make bodes to our mistress' eyebrow because it is arched, when Aladdin fell in love with that of the Princess Noireddin because it was slanting; or how shall we completely liken our sweetheart's teeth to a double row of pearls when the Turkish poet sings praises to their beautiful being stained teeth because they are like pomegranate seeds? Solomon, the wise in women, sang that his love (one of his loves) was comely but black, and there are black beauties away down on the Congo whose noses are as broad as the ordinary interpretation of the moral law, whose lips hang so low that their owner cannot wipe off their chins, whose ears would serve as a traveling-bag—yet who are fought for by their gallants as fiercely as the ever fair Helen.

A Canadian belle is four feet nothing high, one of Patagonia, ranges anywhere from six to seven feet, and so one might go on scamping over the globe only to find that there is no universal standard of beauty.

Nor do the poets give us any consolation. To Rogers a beautiful face was one that was arch and full of mirth. Byron's beauty, the stock-in-trade beauty of his time and school, had glossy hair clustering over a bright, smooth brow, eye-brows like aerial bows, glowing cheeks and constant blushes—a sort of beautiful milkmaid of whom one would tire in a week. Spenser is very explicit in his likes. His love, he said in very poor English, ought to have eyes like sapphires, teeth like pearls, a forehead like ivory—this was before the advent of the Russian bang—hair like gold and hands of silvery whiteness. Shakespeare's beauties, it will be observed, always had very white skin. Give him a snow-white skin, a smooth and alabaster-like skin, and he seemed to care for little else; yet the chances are that Miss Hathaway was freckled every summer. Scott's heroines, who presumably represented his ideal, were all of the Byronic. "Souvenir Book of Beauty" order, high in the forehead, dark in the eyelash, and generally soft and pensive. Ben Jonson asked for a face marked by simplicity, flowing hair and a sweet neglect, and Cowper insisted upon the damask cheek. All this only means that each poet was either glorifying what he considered perfection of feature, or was bringing the muse into the plot of capturing some one whom he was for the moment beseeching.

It surely cannot be said that we have any national type of beauty, for were one to attempt a collection of the pretty faces in any one city is

the Union; he would find that his gallery might be indefinitely extended without any reduplication. The old voices to the new art of composite photography may dispute this, but they cannot get over the fact that it is visible to every observer—the fact that there is no standard of height, complexion or figure among us. Coming now to this city it would be a task of no little magnitude to say who is the pretty woman of San Francisco. We have here the types of every race—the Semitic, the Teutonic, the Scandinavian, the Slavonic, the Celtic—women whose features are the reproduction of those seen in the uplands of Asia and the delta of Northern Africa, in the forests of Austria and in the meads of merrie England; yet in all the types there are some specimens of particularly pretty women.

What then constitutes a pretty woman? It cannot be the alabaster brow, because that is often covered as displayed. It cannot be the golden locks, because nine-tenths of the blondes of to-day become brunettes when the use of auroline is given up. It cannot be rounded outline, because Bernhardt has as many admirers as Fanny Davenport had before she banded. The conclusion is inevitable that to each man prettiness in a woman is a matter of individual taste, a fact which the vagaries of fashion or the policy of the time does not really affect. We all have our ideals, and beauty is so diversified a privilege of nature, so varied a gift and so complex in its forms that all can be satisfied. It is fortunate indeed that it is so, for were it not, social chaos would come again.

To-day's Advertisements.

WOODYEA'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

CLOS. D. (CLOSED. CLOSED.)

TONIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

TO-NIGHT!!!

WOODYEA'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

THE FASHIONABLE RESORT OF HONGKONG.

REOPENING TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) the 17th July, 1888.

GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

THE SCREAMING SKETCH.

THE TWO THELLOES.

THE STILL ACT.

THE WONDERFUL JAPANESE.

ALICE MOORE, THE GRACEFUL EQUESTRIENNE.

N.B.—Look out for the LIVERPOOL STREETER CHASE introducing all the Existing Scenes of a Racecourse. Local Horses are invited.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Private Boxes of Six Chairs.....\$12.00

Single Chairs in Boxes.....2.00

Dress Circle (Chairs).....1.50

Stalls (Carpeted Seats)......50

Children under 12 years of age and Naval and Military in Uniform Half-price to all parts except to Pit.

N.B.—No Europeans will be admitted to the Pit.

Boxes and Seats can be reserved at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LTD.

ROBT. LOVE, General Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1888.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the ISLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER,"

Captain W. von Schuckmann, will leave for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 17th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1888.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamer

"MONGKUT,"

Captain Geo. Anderson, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 17th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1888.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"DEUTEROS,"

Captain Iversen, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1888.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1888.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

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A SURGEON for the British Steamship "ALBANY."

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Hongkong, 16th July, 1888.

TO-day's Advertisements.

WOODYEA'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

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REOPENING TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) the 17th July, 1888.

GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

To-day's Advertisements.

PERSERVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Hongkong, 16th July, 1888.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, July 16th, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors: Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will make their first appearance as above in ALFRED, CELLIUS SUCCESSFUL, COMIC OPERA "D O R O T H Y."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Geoffrey Wilber.....Mr. CHARLES FISHER.

Harry Sherwood.....H. M. ILAKO.

Squire Bantam.....C. SUTCLIFF.

John Tuppitt.....H. HASSAN.

Tom Strutt.....WHIFFEN CRIPPS.

And

Lurcher.....JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Dorothy Bantam.....Miss MAUDE HARK.

Lady Hawthorne.....FLO. MORRISON.

Phyllis.....GRACE WHITEFORD.

Lady Betty.....VERA PATEY.

Lady Plunkett.....NELLIE ARLINE.

Mrs. Plunkett.....EVA LEAMINGTON.

ACT. II.—TOP GARDEN HALL.

ACT. III.—THE ROUND COPPICE.

Conductor.....Mr. S. A. ROBERTSON.

To Season Ticket Holders.

Subscription Nights—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Directorate Guarantee twelve distinct productions and no REPEAT on any Subscription Night.

Season Ticket for the series, \$24.

MONDAY & WEDNESDAY, July 16th & 18th.

THURSDAY, July 19th—MARITANA.

SATURDAY, July 21st. Farceful Comedy "THE ARAIAN NIGHTS."

Prices \$3, \$4, and \$1.

Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LTD.

Plan for general booking open on Saturday.

The Plan will be open for the first night's performance to Non-subscribers on Saturday morning.

All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.

Painted Portraits of the Company by the Celebrated Van der Weide on view at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Hongkong Hotel, &c.

The Peak Tramway Company will run a special at 12 o'clock, on the nights of Performances of the Opera Company.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1888.

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FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

A FOUR ROOMED HOUSE

OR

A SIX ROOMED HOUSE,

IN RICHMOND TERRACE.

BOTH HOUSES have convenient out offices and good servants' quarters.

The Terrace has for some months past been one of the healthiest places of residence in the Colony. The houses are comfortable and cool in summer.

Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888.

TO LET,

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

HOUSE No. 1, "BALL'S COURT," Bonham Road.

HOUSE No. 31, "WEST VILLA," Pokfulum Road.

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Hongkong, 13th July, 1888.

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ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1888.

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TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED.

A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public Gardens, at the western end of the Praya Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants quarters attached. Rent very moderate.

Apply to A. A. DE NELLO & Co., Macao.

Macao, 3rd April, 1888.

HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).

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Apply to A. O'D. GOURDIN, Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1888.

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THE "PEIHO TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY" are now prepared to Lighten Ships and Steamers at the "TAKU BAR." Five Mex. Cents per picul will be charged for dead weight, measurement Cargo in proportion.

The Undersigned will also contract for the towing of sailing vessels, from Sea to Tientsin, thence to Sea, and all work will be done under his personal supervision.

JAMES WATTS, Manager.

"P. T. & L. Co."

Taku, May 28th, 1888.

TO-day's Advertisements.

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Advertisements.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

